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INTERNATIONAL

# Herald Tribune

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TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST - PARIS:  
Variable. Temp. 17-19 (62-66). Tomorrow variable.  
Wednesday's temp. 14-16 (57-61). LONDON: Vari-  
able. Temp. 18-20 (64-68). Tomorrow variable.  
Wednesday's temp. 14-16 (57-61). CHANNEL: Mod-  
erate. Clear. Temp. 14-16 (57-61). NEW  
YORK: Partly. Temp. 10-11 (50-52). Yesterday's  
temp. 24-32 (75-90).

29,020

## U.S. Insists Iran Share Control of Atom Recycling

By Edward Cowan

WASHINGTON, May 17 (NYT)—In what officials say is a stiffening of policy, the United States has told Iran that it must share at least one industrial country control over any nuclear-fuel processing plant built in Iran.

## Rebels Given Peace Offer by Ethiopia

Major Concessions Made to Eritreans

By Bernard Weinraub

ADDIS ABABA, May 17 (NYT)—The Ethiopian government last night offered major concessions to Eritrean rebels in an effort to avert a clash with the militant movement.

The surprise offer was made as thousands of armed Eritrean volunteers reportedly gathered in northern Ethiopia to launch a government-backed offensive against the Eritrean guerrillas in the Red Sea province.

Gen. Teferi Bante, the chief of state and chairman of Ethiopia's provisional military government, made the concessions in a television and radio address to the country, which under tight military control.

Within the last few days the government has denied that it feared a peasant's march into Eritrea. However, sources made clear that some kind of offensive was under way in the province, which is of major importance since it provides the military's only access to the sea.

Prisoners' Amnesty  
Last night Gen. Teferi offered amnesty to most Eritrean political prisoners, financial assistance for the province, an end to the racial and economic and social inequalities between Eritreans and the rest of the Ethiopian people, possible regional autonomy and an end to the state of emergency in the province.

The Eritrean rebel movement, which has demanded autonomy in Ethiopia—depends on Arab allies such as Syria, Iraq, Yemen and Saudi Arabia for arms. Military success by the predominantly Muslim guerrillas would put the strategic Red Sea coastline firmly within Arab sphere of influence.

Gen. Teferi said yesterday: "It is an indelible historical truth that the northern region of Ethiopia has been in charge now."

## Haig Overcomes Suspicions in Getting NATO Command

By Michael Getler

BRUSSELS, Belgium, May 17 (AP)—Nineteen months after leaving the White House for the relative quiet of NATO headquarters, Alexander Haig Jr. has managed to erase much of the distrust that surrounded his appointment as supreme allied commander in Europe.

When he arrived at NATO's headquarters here on May 15, Gen. Haig d'Amboise was greeted by a "legendary" performance, not how I got here, a reference to his five years as White House aide to Henry Kissinger, Richard Nixon and President Ford.

Most of the NATO hierarchy is glad to have him. He was glib, attractive and obviously well connected.

Yet there were others who

## Ford Denies Plan to See 2 in Africa

WASHINGTON, May 17 (Reuters)—President Ford is not seriously considering meeting with South African Prime Minister John Vorster and Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith at this time, the White House said today.

The comment was prompted by a statement by Edgar Mueller, a South African foreign minister, who told parliament today at such a conference was under consideration.

Deputy presidential press secretary John Carlson said: "There is no meeting under active consideration at this time."



President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing of France kisses the hand of Betty Ford at the White House following his arrival in Washington. President Ford looks on from behind.

## Begin 6-Day Visit Via the Concorde

## Giscard, in U.S., Confers With Ford

By James Goldsborough

WASHINGTON, May 17 (NYT)—President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing of France began a six-day visit to the United States today with a 75-minute talk with President Ford about East-West relations and the world economy.

Arriving at Andrews Air Force Base on the Concorde supersonic aircraft, which will begin European service to Washington next week, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing was brought by helicopter to the White House, where he was met by Mr. Ford. There were no anti-Concorde demonstrations after the 3-hour 37-minute flight from Paris.

## Kissinger Asserts He Prefers Not to Remain for New Term

By Murray Marder

WASHINGTON, May 17 (WP)—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger said in a weekend interview that "I would prefer not to stay in office if President Ford is elected in November. But he added that he did not want to make an absolute statement at this time.

Until now Mr. Kissinger has avoided any specific public statement about his preferences. However, many political leaders have regarded it as highly improbable that he would continue as secretary of state no matter who is elected. Mr. Kissinger has been a major target of criticism by Republican presidential candidate Ronald Reagan and Democratic candidates.

## Pound Drops Below \$1.30

LONDON, May 17 (NYT)—Britain's ailing pound fell below \$1.30 for the first time today, touching \$1.2930 before the Bank of England intervened, buying pounds and strengthening the currency so that it closed at \$1.3035. Story Page 7.

## Ethics of Using Genes Divides U.S. University

By Boyce Rensberger

ANN ARBOR, Mich., May 17 (NYT)—Biologists who have recently discovered a potentially revolutionary technique for creating new forms of life believe that they have acquired such a fundamental power that they face ethical dilemmas comparable to those of nuclear physicists who, a generation ago, learned to manipulate the power of the atom.

The new techniques make it possible to select genes from one organism and transplant them into the chromosomes of another. Most of the researchers use bacteria as the recipient species and suggest such benefits as new bacterial strains that could be grown in vats to produce such medically needed substances as insulin or growth hormone or safer antibiotics.

The scientific debate over the wisdom of such research has been under way for three years, and the National Institutes of Health is expected to promulgate guidelines soon for

## Violence on West Bank Widens, 8th Arab Dies

From Wire Dispatches

KALANDIA, Israeli-occupied Jordan, May 17—Israeli troops today killed one youth and arrested dozens in breaking up demonstrations by crowds of Arabs who threw rocks, blocked roads and set fires in major towns across the occupied West Bank of Jordan.

Later, police clashed with hundreds of mourners near the walls of the Old City of Jerusalem, after funeral services for the youth.

Abdallah Mustafa Hawas, 17, was the second Arab killed in two days of protest against almost nine years of Israeli rule. His death brought to eight the fatality toll in over three months of rioting.

Arab crowds clashed with troops in Ramallah, Nablus, Tulkarm and refugee camps outside Nablus and Jenin as well as here in Kalandia, a town of 5,000 on a twisting mountain road north of Jerusalem.

The continuing disturbances on the occupied West Bank tend to confirm the fear expressed recently by Israeli leaders that the riots are growing progressively worse and more difficult to control. The latest series began Saturday in several West Bank towns.

Arab witnesses said the youth killed during a clash outside a vocational high school in Kalandia was a bystander, but a military spokesman said he was one of the demonstrators who blocked the road and attacked an army truck.

After learning of his death, the boy's mother wailed and chanted with other women on a balcony of her small concrete home in the Shufat refugee camp.

Then they went on foot to Jerusalem for the funeral at the al-Aqsa Mosque, the third holiest shrine of Islam.

After the funeral, demonstrators marched from the Arab cemetery on the slopes of the Temple Mount, on which the mosque is situated, and entered one of East Jerusalem's main streets, chanting "Palestine is Arab" and "With blood and fire we will redeem you, O Palestine."

The Israeli radio said that two demonstrators received head wounds and several policemen were injured as the security men stormed into the crowd of several hundred Arabs.

It was one of the worst clashes in East Jerusalem since the section was annexed by Israel after its 1967 capture. East Jerusalem had remained relatively quiet in recent weeks despite the fires of

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

ammunition into this country, in effect, feeding the fires of war.

Mr. Jalloud arrived as some shelling continued here a day after one of the bloodiest 24 hours in Lebanon's 18-month-old civil war. More than 100 persons were reported killed yesterday and more than 400 wounded.

Today, 10 children were killed and 30 wounded when an artillery shell hit a kindergarten in the Palestinian refugee camp of Tel al-Zaatar, southeast of Beirut.

The most deadly shelling yesterday occurred at a movie theater in West Beirut, not far from the front lines in this divided city, where more than 50 were killed and 100 wounded when several shells struck, hitting not only those who had been waiting to enter the theater but

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

## Brandt Memoirs Tell of Leaders' Foibles

By Michael Getler

HAMBURG, May 17 (UPI)—Former West German Chancellor Willy Brandt admitted Richard Nixon's presidential grasp of foreign affairs, thought Lyndon Johnson knew more about bargain hunting than about Berlin and was made uncomfortable by President John Kennedy's two brothers. He was particularly impressed by Mr. Nixon's authority over "the Harvard professor"—Henry Kissinger.

French President Charles de Gaulle treated Mr. Brandt like a military subordinate, French President Georges Pompidou complained to him constantly about the Americans, and U.S. Secretary of State John Foster Dulles held out little hope of German reunification.

Mr. Brandt discusses his relations with men in and out of power, dead and still alive, in "Encounters and Insights," ("Begegnungen und Einsichten"), a 680-page volume of memoirs covering his career as West Berlin mayor, West German foreign minister and chancellor. Mr. Brandt resigned as chancellor following the April 1974 arrest of a key aide in a spy scandal.

The memoirs will be published in book form in the autumn. Der Spiegel news magazine published a long report on the memoirs today along with the first installment of a six-part series.

Mr. Brandt was impressed by Mr. Nixon's open mind in dealing with world problems and his abandonment of the U.S. obsession for gaining an "imaginary victory over the world enemy," the Soviet Union.

But Mr. Brandt felt that "there was a shadow of restlessness and insecurity about him, as if he could not come to terms with his humble beginnings."

"Nixon's authority could be seen and felt," Mr. Brandt said. "And he did not have to stress it unduly to make it apparent. If the Harvard professor, with his instinct for the necessary and the opportune, occasionally might have considered the president as his instrument, Mr. Nixon succeeded nevertheless in making himself the master of the idea this confident proposed."

Discussing Mr. Johnson, Mr. Brandt recalled that President Kennedy, in answer to Mr. Brandt's demand for U.S. "deeds, not words," sent his vice-president to Berlin soon after the anti-refugee wall was built on the East-West city borders on Aug. 13, 1961.

Mr. Brandt said that Mr. Johnson found his explanation of the Berlin problem "not easy to grasp," but he said that in any case Mr. Johnson was more interested in shopping.

"We had to get him a pair of

shoes Saturday night, out of a shop that long had been closed, because he admired a pair I was wearing so much," Mr. Brandt said. "The same on Sunday, he wanted a collection of electronic razors as souvenirs."

Mr. Brandt found the youthful President Kennedy easier to talk to than President Dwight Eisenhower and his secretary of state, Mr. Dulles.

He said that once when he discussed German reunification with

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Bonn Ex-Envoy Is Investigated In Spying Case



## 1,500 Miles From Moscow

Heavy Quake in Soviet Asia  
Spares Area's Major Cities

MOSCOW, May 17 (AP).—A severe earthquake caused serious damage and some casualties today in a mountainous part of Soviet Central Asia, officials said.

U.S. Bids Iran  
Share Control  
Of Recycling

(Continued from Page 1)  
terms, sources here said, but there is no impasse. The negotiations are continuing, evidently at a leisurely rate that contrasts with the fanfare that accompanied the announcement of a trade agreement here in March 1975 by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and Iranian Economic Minister Ruzbeh Ansary.

That second contemplation that the United States would sell to Iran enough slightly enriched uranium fuel and nuclear power reactors to generate 8 million kilowatts of electric power. By law, no such sales may occur without a cooperation agreement.

Iran is a member of and accepts inspection by the International Atomic Energy Agency, which is based in Vienna. It also has signed the treaty against the spread of nuclear weapons. Iranian officials are said to have cited both commitments in arguing that adequate safeguards exist now.

However, the director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, Fred Ikle, said in New York last week that the International Atomic Energy Agency lacked adequate inspectors and was not capable of seeking out clandestine plants.

Conflicting Interest

TEHRAN, May 17 (NYT).—Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi declared in an interview with Le Monde of Paris this spring that Iran's nuclear energy program was among a handful of areas of activity being given top priority now that Iran faces a budget deficit of more than \$3 billion in the current fiscal year.

But in another interview he indicated a lack of urgent interest in nuclear-fuel reprocessing facilities. Asked whether he planned to buy nuclear power plants and even a nuclear fuel reprocessing plant from the United States, he replied:

"I intend certainly to buy nuclear plants from the United States if they are competitive with those offered by France and Germany."

"On reprocessing [plants], not yet, because it is only economical if you process large amounts. Maybe one day we shall have so many atomic plants that we will have to do that in our own country."

Pointed publicity has been given here to Iran No. 1, the West German nuclear power generating unit that is being installed at the village of Halah, west of Shiraz on the shore of the Persian Gulf. The unit, Iran's first nuclear reactor, is tentatively scheduled to be ready for operation by 1981.

Peace Offer To Eritreans

(Continued from Page 1)

ple, called Eritrea for the last 37 years, has been the seat of the history, culture and administration of ancient Ethiopia. However, because of its position along the sea and the strategic importance of the seacoast, the northern region of Ethiopia has been coveted by various forces in the last few centuries.

The general added that among the secessionist Eritreans there are "reactionary" leaders who are "instrumental of colonial rulers and expansionist forces interested in the strategic importance of Eritrea." He implied that "progressive groups" in the movement were prepared to compromise on the secession issue.

While offering an olive branch to the rebels, the government was also taking an extremely tough stance in an effort to crush the secessionist drive. Hundreds of trucks and dozens of buses have been sent north on the two roads leading to Eritrea from Addis Ababa following the assembly of more than 700 vehicles in the capital.

Sources said that the government planned to pick up armed peasants along the way and send them to Eritrea to secure it for the central government. The peasants reportedly have been promised land grants as an incentive to fight the rebels.

Clash Erupts In Jerusalem

(Continued from Page 1)

rioting throughout the West Bank.

Acting under a new policy of instantly imposing curfews at the first sign of trouble, authorities briefly shut down the Arab market district of Nabulus, another district on the west side of town and a refugee camp in Jenin.

In Nabulus, they brought in a water cannon to spray demonstrators with dye to mark them for later arrest. Leaders of the crowd were black stocking caps over their faces to foil attempts at identification.

The death followed that of Lena Hassan Nabulus, 18, who was shot yesterday by Israeli troops on the stairs of her home in Nabulus during an army clash with a rock-throwing crowd.

Nabulus, the largest town on the West Bank, was shut down today in mourning. Cars did not move on the streets, and schools and businesses were closed.

The West Bank has frequently been wracked with violent protests since early February. Veteran observers have attributed the unrest to Jewish settlement efforts, dissatisfaction with occupation rule and a desire for self-determination.

It was announced today that Mrs. Clara Guinness, a 32-year-old immigrant from Colombia, died last night of wounds she received two weeks ago in a bomb explosion in downtown Jerusalem. Mrs. Guinness was one of 30 persons wounded in the attacks, for which a Palestinian guerrilla organization in Beirut claimed responsibility. She had given birth to a baby nine days before the explosion.

Remains of a commercial center in Beirut following heavy artillery exchanges.



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## Libyan Is in Beirut to Mediate for Leftists

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many others trying to flee from it.

Several mortar shells also struck Beirut's airport yesterday, but Middle East Air Lines, the Lebanese carrier, continues to fly in and out. However, it no longer leaves any planes at the airport overnight.

Also hit yesterday by the shelling was the St. Joseph Hospital in Dora, an eastern suburb of Beirut, an area controlled by the predominantly Christian rightist forces. Because of the heavy artillery exchange, patients were evacuated.

Tashkent Shaken

The Richter scale is a measure of ground motion as recorded by seismographs. Every unit of increase, say from 5.5 to 6.5, means a 10-fold increase in ground motion. The 1965 earthquake, which killed more than 800 persons, measured between 6.5 and 6.9.

Residents and visitors to Tashkent, 300 miles east of the quake center, said they felt the tremor but they saw no damage to the city, the capital of the Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic and one of the oldest cities in Central Asia.

Tashkent, which has a population of nearly 1.5 million, suffered extensive damage in an earthquake 10 years ago and the city's buildings were heavily reinforced afterward.

Officials in both Samarkand, the oldest city in the region, and Bukhara, 150 to 200 miles west of Tashkent, said their cities suffered no serious damage. A duty officer in the mayor's office in Bukhara, noted for its 9th- to 17th-century mosques, said some buildings were cracked.

New Tremor in Italy

UDINE, Italy, May 17 (AP).—A sharp earthquake shook northeastern Italy this afternoon sending residents once again fleeing into the streets in panic. The tremor, the 76th since a quake devastated the Friuli area on May 6, was felt throughout northeastern Italy, but there were no immediate reports of further damage or casualties.

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(Continued from Page 1)

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Haig Overcomes Mistrust on NATO Posting

(Continued from Page 1)

have earned high marks from planners.

Ironically, some of the growing respect for the general within European leadership has also been influenced by the book by the two Washington Post newsmen whose reporting led to the downfall of Gen. Haig's former boss.

Gen. Haig emerges as one of the heroes of "The Final Days" by Bob Woodward and Carl Bernstein. He is portrayed as tireless, unflappable and skillfully stage-managing the resignation of a battered president.

Last month, an article in the Frankfurter Allgemeine described Gen. Haig as "a mixture of a brilliant modern general staff officer and fastidious Machiavelli, a combination of dignity and shrewdness... a living computer who, in the final days of the Nixon administration, may have established for himself the basis for a political career that may lead to his moving into the White House someday."

The column embarrassed NATO headquarters here, but it nevertheless reflects the very real phenomenon of Gen. Haig's unusual background continuing to thrust him into the political spotlight. It also makes him the subject of guessing games among top allied commanders.

This is especially so now because the view, whether accurate or not, is widespread that President Ford is somehow in Gen. Haig's debt in part for his selection as vice-president and for the skill with which Gen. Haig handled the transition of administration.

Thus, Gen. Haig's military future—whether he stays as NATO chief or perhaps becomes chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff in Washington—is seen by some observers as tied to Mr. Ford's election success.

Generals Speculate

Some top military men speculate that the current chairman, Air Force Gen. George Brown, might be extended in that job for one year, with Gen. Haig moving in next year.

Gen. Haig, however, does not speculate about his military future or some other role.

"I see myself continuing where I am as long as I can make a constructive contribution. I haven't thought beyond that very seriously at all," he said.

"I don't see myself as any unique character," he added. "I've been in a position that's been unique by happenstance. I'm a trained soldier, public servant, and that's the limit of my aspirations."

Within Gen. Haig's military headquarters here, and in the alliance headquarters in nearby Brussels, there are new strategic currents stirring these days.

There are long-range concerns about the Soviet Union using its military power in some less-than-all-out way to divert Communist attention from economic and political problems.

More immediately, there are concerns over Cuban and Soviet

Hospitals on both sides of this divided city frequently have not been respected by the other side. Sometimes a hospital on one side apparently has been targeted in retaliation for a blast hitting one on the other side.

Little Military Logic

Much of the shelling, recently has had little military logic.

Besides the increased bloodshed there also was discouraging news on the political front when Lebanese President Suleiman Franjeh issued a statement denying that he had ever promised Syrian President Assad that he would resign.

Radio Differences

Criticism of Mr. Sadat and of Egypt is reported to be continuing on the Syrian radio and in the Damascus newspapers.

In Cairo, however, the state-operated radio, which generally reflects official thinking, have been very gentle with the Syrians recently. Cairo radio's news broadcasts have emphasized the joint effort.

Brandt Writes Of the Great

(Continued from Page 1)

Mr. Dulles. He was told: "The Russians and we might disagree on 1,000 things. But there's one thing we agree on: We'll never allow a reunified, rearmaged Germany to wander around in a no-man's-land between East and West."

Mr. Brandt discussed a meeting in Berlin with the late Robert Kennedy when he was his brother's attorney general and was accompanied by Edward before the youngest brother became a senator. He said the following incident made him "rather uncomfortable":

Toast Gone Awry

Mayor Brandt proposed a toast to the president, the government and the people of the United States.

"Robert in reply happily called out: 'That's the three of us—the president is my brother, I am the government and [pointing to Edward] you are the people.'"

Mr. Brandt's book recounts these other anecdotes:

President de Gaulle interrogated him like a commanding general questioning a platoon leader. Gen. de Gaulle kept referring to Prussia. "It took me a few seconds to realize he meant the German Democratic Republic. I made an explanatory remark but the only result was that he later spoke of Prussia and Saxony."

President Pompidou regularly complained to Mr. Brandt about the United States. He told Mr. Brandt once: "I am not going to behave toward Nixon like a Roman vassal toward Caesar."

Angola Capital Suffers Independence Pains

By David B. Ottaway

LUANDA, May 17 (VFP).—The young teenagers toting Soviet-made B-40 rockets, bazookas and AK-47 automatic rifles are gone from the streets of the capital, and the posters with the "Victory is certain" slogan of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) are fading on walls throughout the city.

In their place are smartly dressed policemen and women in white and blue uniforms and posters announcing the advent of a new era of struggle in Angola: "There is no political independence without economic independence." "To produce is to resist." "Vigilance. Agents of imperialism are infiltrating into our midst."

Three months after the end of civil war, Luanda seems to be living in a strange atmosphere of postwar détente on the one hand and post-independence malaise on the other.

The acute tension and insecurity that so deeply marked life at the time of Angola's independence in November are now nightmares of the past. So, too, are the signs of the civil war—trucks filled with arms and ammunition rumbling through town on their way to the front; military checkpoints throughout the city; unexplained nighttime shooting; and early morning raids on the city's best hotels to check for possible enemy agents among visiting foreign correspondents.

Days of Threat

Residents no longer worry about finding enough food to survive or about water and electricity being cut off to the city as they did during the first weeks of independence when the two now-defeated pro-Western factions were a danger to the capital.

But there are still chronic shortages of key staples like meat, vegetables and sugar, and the lines outside corner stores and supermarkets are still long. Only a handful of taxis are left to serve a population of more than 400,000 and public transportation remains irregular.

A few restaurants have reopened for lunch at least, but visitors are mostly obliged to eat at one of the small hotels where simple but adequate meat or fish with potato meals are served along with imported Portuguese fine wines (old stocks) and occasionally beer from the recently nationalized Cuca brewery.

Luanda, like the rest of Angola, is still very much under the shock of a brutal

transition from colony to independent country caused by the flight of more than 300,000 Portuguese in less than six months.

In colonial times, everything from taxis and kiosks to government and industry was in the hands of Portuguese or other foreigners and their sudden departure has dealt a paralyzing blow to the life of this seaside capital.

Food Problems

The country's entire internal transportation system has collapsed so that getting food from the south, where it is still relatively plentiful, to the capital is extremely difficult. While there are fresh strawberries available in the open market of Huambo (formerly Nova Lisboa), they are a rare delicacy in the capital.

According to the estimate of a foreign economist, the number of trucks in the country has dropped from 35,000 to 8,000 or less. Where does used to bring in food to the open market of the capital, not a single one can be found there now.

Just last week, the government announced that there should shortly be enough meat available for butcher shops to be open three times a week and for every resident to get a ration. Right now, the lines outside these shops are long and those lucky enough to get some meat pay handsomely despite government efforts to set and control prices.

The government is setting up a new state-run company, EMPA, to purchase and distribute canned and other goods to stores and supermarkets here and in other towns. But the problems of transportation even for the state remain enormous.

However, some of the new government's difficulties here in the capital are coming from quite different quarters than these dislocations.

Point of Anarchy

The strikes that paralyzed the port and industries of the city before independence have pretty well ended. But indiscipline to the point of anarchy and pressure from workers demanding salary increases and better working conditions immediately are seriously hampering government efforts to get the economy going again.

Workers no longer necessarily accept orders from their would-be bosses—they are state or private managers—and sometimes hold meetings to decide whether to obey or refuse. Conflict between workers and management even in recently nationalized factories here has become of such

Egypt-Syria Reconciliation Is Held Near  
In Reports From Riyadh

By Thomas W. Lippman

CAIRO, May 17 (VFP).—The likelihood of a reconciliation between Egypt and Syria increased as reports circulated here recently that President Anwar Sadat will go to Saudi Arabia next month for a meeting with President Hafiz al-Assad of Syria.

The reports, printed as fact in the Arabic-language press under Riyadh headlines, were regarded by diplomatic specialists as premature but not unfounded. They were not denied by the Egyptian Foreign Ministry. A consensus appears to be developing that a joint Saudi-Kuwaiti effort to end the squabble between Egypt and Syria is making some progress.

A meeting between the Egyptian and Syrian premiers is to be held in Riyadh, probably Wednesday. "If that goes well, if they don't kick each other too hard, then these reports of a summit meeting will have some bearing," an informed Arab diplomat said.

Mr. Sadat and Mr. Assad last met in Riyadh 14 months ago at the funeral of King Faisal. According to the reports published here, they are to be joined at their summit conference by Faisal's successor, King Khalid, and by Salah al-Saleh al-Sabah, the Emir of Kuwait.

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by the Syrian and Egyptian United Nations delegates to uphold the Palestinian cause against Israel in the current Security Council debate over the occupied territories.

The last four months have brought Mr. Sadat a remarkable string of diplomatic successes that ended the isolation caused by signing the second Sinai disengagement agreement with Israel in September.

He has picked up money, arms and approval on tours to Saudi Arabia and other Persian Gulf states, and in Europe. He has received military aid and trade cooperation from China, and moved to relax tensions with the Soviet Union. Egypt also has improved its relations with the Palestinian Liberation Organization, which fell out with Mr. Sadat over the Sinai accord.

Dangerous Fanatic

But he has remained estranged from two former allies in the Arab world, Libya and Syria. There appears to be no prospect of a rapprochement with Libya as long as that country is ruled by Moammar Qadhafi, whom the Egyptians regard as a dangerous fanatic. But Mr. Sadat has let it be known that he is ready to end the split with Syria.

Mr. Sadat is taking the position that if the estrangement times it will not be by his choice. In his May Day speech to the city of Suez, he renewed his warning against attempts by other countries to assert "guardianship" over PLO, which was understood as a dig at the Syrians.

But since then, Egypt has come a long way. A Saudi-Kuwaiti mission that came here a week to Damascus, and published a statement that the effect that Egypt and Saudi Arabia should work together. "Even at the worst moment the dispute with Damascus, influential newspaper Al-Ahram said last week, 'Egypt was to affirm that there was no dispute between the two countries over ultimate objectives,' in the opinion of Israel from the Egyptian side in the 1967 war, the recognition of a national state for the Palestinians."

Whether Damascus is ready to make up is not so clear. The Syrian grievances against Mr. Sadat have been deep since 1967.

The Syrians believe that Mr. Sadat betrayed them during the 1973 war by agreeing on a cease to keep his troops in eastward all the way to Sinai passes, instead of beyond the Suez Canal.

Issue of Gene Manipulation Splits U.S. College Faculty

(Continued from Page 1)

can lead to the evolution of a new species.

Until recently, scientists had no evidence of interfering with this process of genetic change. Now, however, enzymes have been found that, in effect, seek out a gene on a chromosome and remove it.

Quantities of such genes may then be introduced into other cells where they join up with the recipient's original genes and behave as if they had been there all along. The recipient cell can then make whatever substance the new gene specifies. As the cell multiplies, the descendants will carry the new gene.

New Form of Life

Because all genes use the same genetic code, it is theoretically possible to take any gene from any species and put it into any recipient organism and produce a new form of life. Many such experiments have already been done. Thousands of years of evolution may be skipped in a matter of days.

This month the University of Michigan president and its regents held another hearing at which Paul Berg of Stanford University and two officials of the National Institutes of Health joined campus advocates and opponents of recombinant DNA research. Mr. Berg is a pioneer in such research and one of the first to call attention to potential problems.

The focus of talks here is on exactly what kinds of experiments may be performed under a given level of safeguards. Most experts agree that the obviously hazardous experiments involving known highly virulent disease organisms, for example, should not be attempted for the present.

"Despite everything you've heard, nobody really knows the

kind of risks that are involved," said Prof. Susan White, who teaches the history of science and leads a faculty group that believes the proposed guidelines are not tight enough. "It's not that I don't agree that it's very scary, it's going to happen, but for now, I think it's wise to have this research going on all over the country."

Mr. Berg, with whom Wright clashed frequently during the hearings, said he believed the National Institutes of Health guidelines were good.

"A Yellow Light"

"The guidelines are as stringent as they need to be," he said, "but they are not perfect and we should get on with the research. We'll do it as we go, and we'll do it as we go."

"I can assure you," he said, "that the benefits are beginning to roll in now and that research is very profound."

In a position paper prepared before the hearing this month, a philosophy professor, Dr. Skolnikowski, argued against the research.

"In pursuing the DNA search," he wrote, "we are tending to tamper with the nature of life itself. In order to tamper with the nature of life in a fundamental way, we have to have wisdom, moral responsibility. In opinion, we have neither."

A faculty committee set up to evaluate the ethical, legal and social implications of recombinant DNA research, gave a qualified endorsement of the research.

"We have concluded," the committee report said, "that risk should not bar experimentation. The potential benefits likely to arise from this research are great."

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News Analysis

# Ford Fights a Lonely Battle For His Survival in Michigan

By R.W. Apple Jr.

LANSING, Mich., May 17 (NYT)—Most of the crowd had drifted away while the President was having lunch, so when Gerald Ford appeared on the back platform of the Presidential Express here Saturday to continue his whistle-stop tour of southern Michigan, only a few hardy, rain-soaked souls remained to see him off.

## Reagan Refuses Again to Disclose His Tax Returns

WASHINGTON, May 17 (WP).—A spokesman for Republican presidential candidate Ronald Reagan responding to an article in the New York Times last week, said that Mr. Reagan paid no federal income tax in 1970, and that the former California governor would persist in his refusal to permit inspection of his personal income tax returns.

"He will not make them available," said James Lake, Mr. Reagan's press secretary. "The governor feels that his earlier disclosure of income and the amount he paid on it was sufficient."

Mr. Lake's comments were in response to questions about a report published in The New York Times (EHT, May 17) that Mr. Reagan "almost certainly" did not pay federal income tax in 1970 and paid only a small tax in 1971.

The article was based on an analysis of financial information provided by Mr. Reagan on Feb. 26 in response to persistent inquiries about his net worth. Sen. Paul Laxalt, R-Nev., chairman of the Senate Committee on Government Operations, defended his candidate in this issue yesterday on NBC's "Meet the Press," a television interview program. Sen. Laxalt said that Mr. Reagan's financial figures were entitled to the same business deductions as anyone else.

## Anti-India March in Bangladesh Is Ended Peacefully

CALCUTTA, May 17 (AP).—A 70-day, 50-mile demonstration march in Bangladesh, staged to protest India's diversion of Ganges River water, ended today without any clashes along the Indian border. The Bangladesh daily reported that India had increased security on the border at the disputed Farakka dam. Reports from Dacca, capital of Bangladesh, put the number of marchers as high as 500,000, but Indian sources at the border said only about 4,000 persons took part. The Farakka Dam, built with \$175 million, is one of the issues that has cooled relations between India and Bangladesh since 1971, when India fought a war with Pakistan to help create the independent state of Bangladesh out of East Pakistan. The dam, put in operation in 1974, took Ganges water to increase the flow of the Hooghly river at Calcutta and clear out the threat to close the waterway just before the Bangladesh border hinders irrigation and navigation there, particularly in the dry summer season.

## House Inquiry Posed on Cubans

WASHINGTON, May 17 (AP).—Rep. Philip Crane, R-Ill., announced today he would file a resolution of inquiry seeking information on the number of Cuban or other foreign troops or divers in Panama or the Canal zone. The resolution of inquiry, if passed by the full House, would constitute a formal demand for the Pentagon to supply whatever information it has on the presence of such foreign troops or paramilitary advisers. Mr. Crane said his action was in response to a news report from Miami that an additional 30 Cuban troops have arrived in Panama, raising the total there to 3,000.

## Magistrates Eye Strike in France

PARIS, May 17 (Reuters).—One of France's national magistrates' unions, the Syndicat de Magistrature, has threatened to strike over alleged government interference in an investigation of price rigging by oil companies. The union agreed at a special conference yesterday to consider a strike if a meeting with Justice Minister Jean Lecanuet fails to satisfy its complaints. It claims that a magistrate in Marseille, Etienne Coccaldi, was appointed to a new post in northern France to remove him from politically sensitive dealings with oil-company operations. Mr. Lecanuet said that he would discipline Mr. Coccaldi if he refused to take up his new post.

deal survival as have few 20th-century presidents, stood where he was, loath to ignore a single voter.

"We will be deeply grateful," he called, a lone figure shrouded in the mist as the train gathered speed and slipped out of the station, "for that vote on Tuesday."

The train was almost invisible now, and most of those who had lingered burned to trudge back to their cars. But still the strong voice of Mr. Ford rang out over the train's speakers, amplified by the Presidential Express's powerful public-address system: "Vote on Tuesday. Vote on Tuesday."

It was a poignant moment on a day in which a president—the occupant, as Richard Nixon used to say, of the most powerful office in the "free world"—found himself required to beg the voters of his own party in his own state not to turn their backs on him.

"We must win Michigan," Ford said in Flint, the first stop. He said it with his square jaw set, and it was that rare utterance in a political campaign—the truth free from hyperbole.

There are few people in the President's inner circle, and almost none outside it, who think he could go on to win the Republican nomination if he loses to Ronald Reagan in the Michigan primary tomorrow.

So Mr. Ford, almost plaintively, asked his fellow Michiganders not to "let me down." Casting his usual modesty aside, he talked of "my openness, my candor and my proven integrity." And he earnestly told the sizable crowd, "I've been the very best President that I know how to be."

Uneasy Conversations

There was plenty of hoopla on the train. But the conversations were uneasy. People talked about Mr. Reagan's plan for a \$80,000 TV blitz in the final 72 hours: about Saul Friedlander of the Detroit Free Press called "the \$80,000-pound gorilla" at large in Michigan (a reference to the \$80,000 voters who backed Gov. George Wallace of Alabama in 1973 and who might opt for Mr. Reagan this year); and about the effect of this whistle-stop tour on the primary's outcome.

"Oh I think it will help a lot," Mr. Ford told a questioner as he wandered through the press cars. "I'll get the voters interested, and that's what it's all about."

But when he went out onto the platform of the old observation car at the end of the train to talk to those who pushed close to see and hear him at each stop, he appeared to suffer from the difficulty that has plagued him since he began to lose primaries to Mr. Reagan.

It was not that he was pushed onto the defensive by hostile questioners, not that he had to campaign on Mr. Reagan's issues, like the Panama Canal and military preparedness. He never mentioned Mr. Reagan, nor did anyone else.

Vision of Future

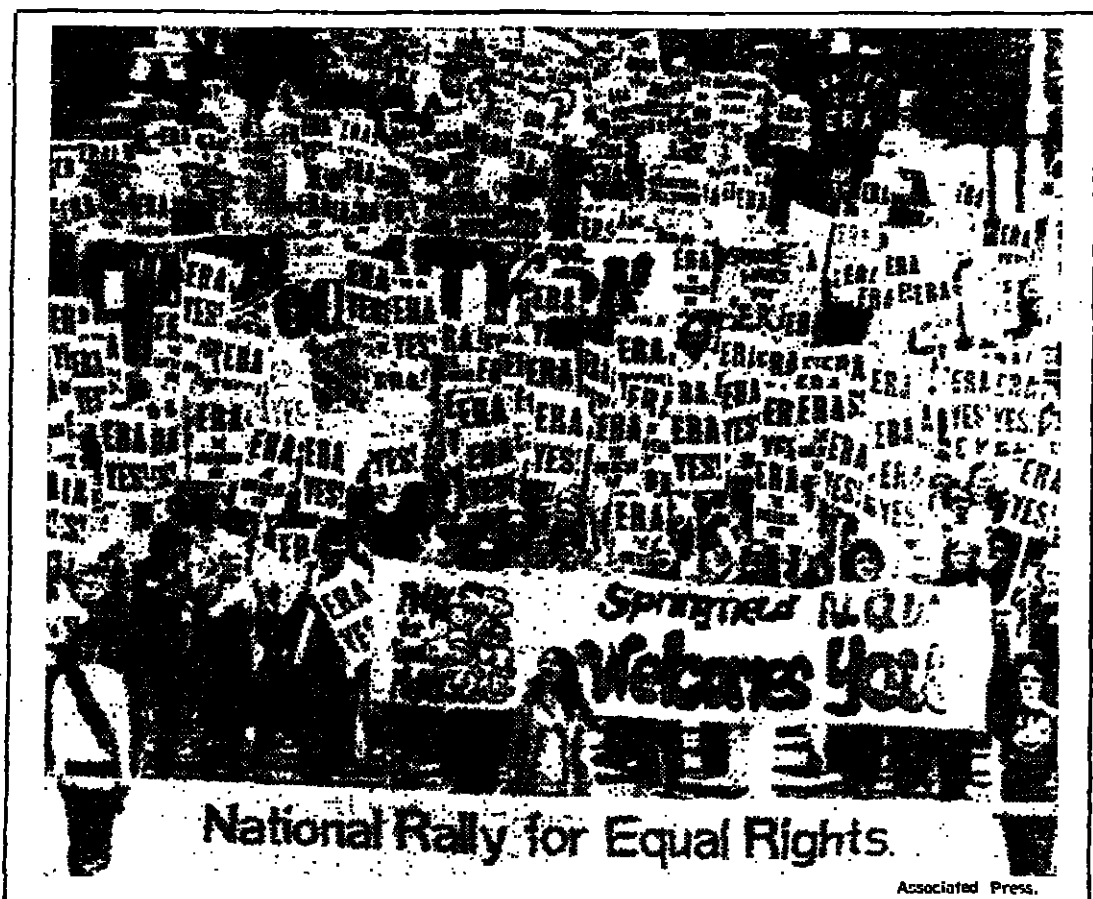
But presidents have always been expected to articulate some vision of the future, some goal shared with the electorate. Here in Lansing, for example, he claimed credit for a restoration of faith in the presidency, for progress on economic problems, for ending the Vietnam war, and for ending the Vietnam war.

There was nothing, however, about what kind of society he hoped to build, nothing to compare with Mr. Reagan's vision of a hard-nosed administration in Washington, determined to defend U.S. honor abroad and the public purse at home.

It is that lack, a number of Republicans have begun to conclude, that has imperiled the President, far more than the shortcomings of his staff or his rival's TV skills or election-law technicalities that permit cross-over voting.

Most analysts expect him to win here. He lost only narrowly in neighboring Indiana, after all, and that is a more conservative state than this, with a similar crossover potential and without the incentive to support a native son.

The unfathomable element is Mr. Ford's plummeting prestige in the aftermath of defeats in Indiana and three other states. "I'm worried," said a prominent Michigan Republican, "that he'll win by only a little here, and then have to fight so hard at the convention that the nomination won't be worth anything. What did the Greeks call it? A Pyrrhic victory?"



FOR EQUAL RIGHTS—Part of a crowd estimated at 10,000 heading toward the Capital in Springfield, Ill., Sunday to lobby in support of the Equal Rights Amendment, which has been repeatedly turned down by the Illinois Legislature.

## Senate Probers Say Americans Were Spied On

# Army Accused of Violating Citizens' Rights

By John M. Crewdson

WASHINGTON, May 17 (NYT).—Military intelligence agents have violated the rights of U.S. citizens in their investigations of domestic political and protest groups, and in the process have threatened "to violate the traditional and legal restraints which govern the use of military forces

## Simon, Citing Chilean Reform, Will Fight Cut in U.S. Aid

CANCUN, Mexico, May 17 (NYT).—The secretary of the U.S. Treasury, William Simon, said yesterday that he would ask Congress to maintain economic aid to Chile, without further cuts, on the basis of assurances from the head of the ruling junta there that the country's human-rights conditions would be improved.

Mr. Simon, ending a Latin American trip by meeting with President Luis Echeverria of Mexico at this Caribbean resort, said that the release last week of 49 political prisoners in Chile was a "very positive sign." Many of the 49 were allowed to seek exile in the United States.

Mr. Simon met with Gen. Augusto Pinochet, the head of the Chilean junta, during a visit to Chile last week at the invitation of Jorge Cauas, the finance minister.

Purpose of Visit

The purpose of the trip was to discuss U.S. financial aid, but Mr. Simon devoted most of his visit to discussing international reaction to human-rights violations in Chile as an obstacle to economic cooperation.

Mr. Simon said he admired efforts by Chile to restore "economic freedom to its people" after the 1973 overthrow of the leftist regime of President Salvador Allende.

The Treasury secretary said in an interview on a beach here that restoring stability, after the inflation and conflicts that disrupted Chile's economy, required "discipline."

"Are you saying that human freedoms are impossible under a military regime?" Mr. Simon said in reply to a question.

## Spanish Oil Slick Is Said to Head Toward Morocco

LA CORUNA, Spain, May 17 (Reuters).—An expert on pollution said today that he thinks oil from the wrecked Spanish tanker Urquiola is already far out to sea, being carried toward the coast of Morocco.

Olav Carlsen, a Norwegian sent here as an observer by his government, said his information came from reliable sources.

The Spanish Navy has restricted news on the salvage operation and the extent of the oil spill. Oil from the 59,723-ton tanker, which ran aground entering La Coruna harbor Wednesday, has already soiled 80 miles of Spanish coast.

Local Socialists off ecologists protested today at official secrecy over the affair.

# U.S. Doctors Catch a Malady—'CAT Fever'

By Jane E. Brody

NEW YORK, May 17 (NYT).—A "new disease" has appeared on the medical horizon. They call it "CAT fever."

Its "predominant symptom" appears as a feverish impulse to own, operate, exploit or write about a costly new medical instrument called an X-ray scanner, which in the coming years may revolutionize the diagnosis and treatment of many internal illnesses or merely add to the already staggering costs of health care, according to an article in the New England Journal of Medicine.

"CAT fever"—CAT stands for computerized axial tomography, a technique used to obtain X-ray "slices" crosswise through the body—has already reached "epidemic proportions and continues to spread among physicians, manufacturers, entrepreneurs and regulatory agencies," the journal said in an article last month.

According to other medical experts, it is estimated that with each machine costing \$400,000 to \$700,000, plus expenses for personnel and space, U.S. medicine will spend \$1.5 billion at today's prices over the next decade for CAT scanners.

Nineteen manufacturers are currently competing for the attention and dollars of diagnostic radiologists and medical institutions whose imaginations have been captured by this new X-ray concept.

In its original form three years ago as a brain scanner, the CAT revolutionized the diagnosis of brain disorders, quickly and safely revealing abnormalities hidden behind the skull that previously could be detected only through dangerous and costly tests, if at all.

Within the last 18 months, teams of physicians at two dozen medical centers here have been testing the newest models—whole-body scanners—to see if they might be similarly useful in examining the rest of the body.

According to reports this week, the early results of studies on several hundred patients suggest that in some cases the body scanner has a distinct advantage over other diagnostic techniques, sometimes revealing critical medical facts that could otherwise be obtained only through exploratory surgery.

Dr. Thomas Meaney, chairman of the radiology department at the Cleveland Clinic, who has been studying the body scanner for a year and a half, described some of its advantages to a public information forum sponsored by the American College of Radiology and the Eastman Kodak Co. here. The following are some of his findings:

• A scanning X-ray can often show the extent of a cancerous tumor, thereby helping the physician determine whether surgery or some other form of therapy is most appropriate.

• The CAT scan can detect certain abnormalities that ordinarily can be diagnosed only through surgery, including hematomas of the liver (a blood mass caused by injury) and tumors of the pancreas.

• Sometimes benign cysts, such as those of the pancreas and kidney, can be detected by the CAT scan and drained without surgery.

Researchers at the Mayo Clinic reported in the May issue of the Journal of Radiology that in patients with unexplained jaundice the scanner can determine if the cause is obstruction of the bile

## Machine to Boost Medical Bills

at which this half-million-dollar investment can become obsolete. With the first generation of brain scanners only three years old, manufacturers are already producing prototype versions of third generation body scanners that are faster, more flexible and possibly less costly.

In many states, where regulatory agencies have been trying to control indiscriminate purchases of scanners by hospitals, individual physicians—who are not covered by these regulations—have begun installing CAT scanners in their offices.

Drs. Stuart Shapiro and Stanley Wymen of Harvard Medical School, who described "CAT fever" in the New England Journal, said that, "in some instances, those interpreting the studies have had only limited training."

They added that "in southern California, where the free market exists, there are more [CAT] scanners than in all of the United Kingdom, where the original scanner was developed."

## Court Upholds Convictions of Two Nixon Aides

WASHINGTON, May 17 (NYT).—The U.S. Court of Appeals here today upheld the 1974 convictions of former Nixon White House aides John Ehrlichman and Gordon Liddy for their parts in the 1971 burglary of the office of Daniel Ellsberg's psychiatrist.

Mr. Ellsberg was indicted in 1971 for having leaked the top-secret Pentagon Papers to The New York Times and other news media.

Ehrlichman, the former Nixon domestic adviser and No. 2 aide in the White House, was found guilty of conspiracy and lying to a grand jury and sentenced to 30 months to five years in prison. Liddy was convicted of conspiracy and sentenced to one to three years.

Both these sentences were upheld by the Court of Appeals today. However, the appeals panel reversed the convictions of two men who actually carried out the burglary, Bernard Barker and Eugenio Martinez, who each had been sentenced to three years probation. The court, in 2 to 1 rulings, held that the pair should have been allowed to introduce evidence at the trial to show that they were acting under the legitimate authority of the White House.

## Rep. Abzug to Seek Buckley Senate Seat

NEW YORK, May 17 (AP).—Rep. Bella Abzug, D-N.Y., announced today that she would seek the Democratic nomination for the U.S. Senate seat of Sen. James Buckley, Cons.-R-N.Y.

But the three-term Democratic representative did not rule out running again for the House if she loses the primary against five announced opponents. The candidates are former U.S. Attorney General Ramsey Clark, State Assemblyman Andrew Stein, New York City Council President Paul O'Dwyer, Mayor Edward I. Koch of Utica, and a businessman, Abe Hirschfeld.

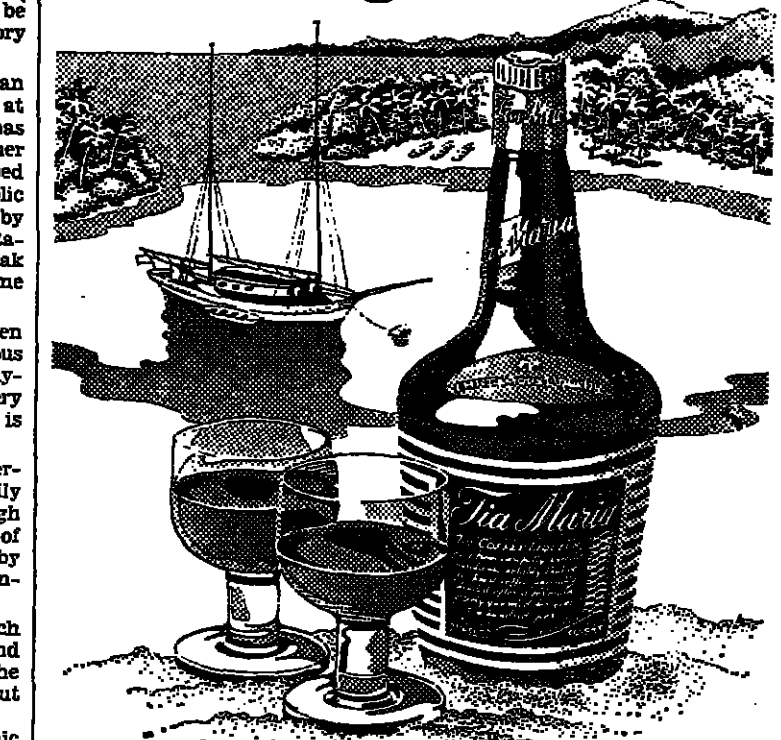
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ART IN PARIS

# A Kind of Family Album From Ramses II

By Michael Gibson

PARIS, May 17 (UPI).—Under the title of "Ramses le Grand," the Grand Palais is presenting with great care and a vigorously theatrical sense of lighting 72 objects in some way connected to that eminent pharaoh, whose reign lasted more than six decades (from about 1290 to 1224 B.C.). The objects were lent by the Cairo museum and constitute, after a fashion, Ramses' family album. An impressive hardcover

catalogue of 325 pages gives the visitor an abundance of information along with translations of hieroglyphs, tracing the history of the pharaoh's reign in great detail. Aside from the aesthetic polish, however, an almost lunar remoteness separates, or seems to separate, this world from our own. Egyptian civilization can be looked upon as a transmutation of neolithic culture. The gods with their bearded heads become more comprehensible if one sees them as emerging from the ritual in which the witch doctor draped himself in the skin of beasts and danced. As any child knows, a person, an adult wearing a mask is both himself and the frightening or at least intimidating materialization of a power. The beast with a human body was manifestly the visible shape of one of the powers ruling nature. And so when the witch doctor disappeared from the Egyptian land, his immortal effigy in stone remained. A race of gods was born.

an appraisal that would hardly have been made had there not been at least some attempt to analyze experience by means of a vocabulary of divine names: Isis and Osiris, Ra, Seth, Horus, Ammon and all the others. Egyptian art is manifestly purposeful. Obviously much of the show is devoted to the glorification of Ramses, and while this vigorous monarch may have enjoyed a very large ego, his glorification seems to have also had a rather vital purpose. Certainly there have been other rulers descended from the sun, but the pharaoh's status was no doubt enhanced by the fact that his kingdom was an ecological unit like none other on earth.

was not the handsome formulation of a well-established fact. It was an act of conquest over the realm of ideas.

Statues

The behavior of the Nile was a sacred cycle in a manner even more tangible than the cycle of the seasons elsewhere and the pharaoh's role both as a king to rule and unify the land, and as a god to keep the climate more or less in line seemed clearly defined. Under his command art, hand in hand with religion in this case, was striving to impose a coherent order on experience. Putting a mark on the land as deeply as did Ramses (and other pharaohs too) by carving temples out of mountainsides and placing colossal statues even in remote places was an attempt to accomplish this. And so this art

The exhibition presents massive granite statues—the child Ramses crouching before a protective falcon-god, his finger to his lip in a childlike gesture, the warrior Ramses, his ancestors, his family. There is a full-scale reproduction in color photos of the paintings inside the tomb of his queen, low reliefs depicting hieratic scenes and scenes of daily life (and a couple of artist's sketches, on stone, for such scenes). There are precious objects in silver and gold (including Tutankhamen's golden chariot), a complete little sanctuary from Abu-Simbel and a humorous drawing on papyrus that opens a tantalizing window on to the lighter side of the Egyptian temper. In the present case a mouse lady and her newborn baby are tended by a retinue of deferential cats. The catalogue points out that all the cat and mouse stories and those relative to musical animals that have come down to the present through Aesop were originally a product of the Egyptian folklore.

The reliefs, as is usual, are narrative in style and abundantly commented in hieroglyphs, and when they deal with the daily life of their time, they are full of lively details despite the inflex-



Detail of a sarcophagus cover in the Ramses II show.

## Britain Back in Lead At World Bridge Meet

MONTRE CARLO, May 17 (UPI).—Italy's hold on first place in the bridge Olympiad lasted only three hours today when, in the 28th round, the Swiss team defeated the front-runners 13-7. Britain beat Colombia 18-2, to move back into first place. Sweden and Poland also won and were close behind the leaders. The Bermuda Bowl champions from the United States scored victories in today's first two matches but could not improve their 9th-place standing. There are 17 matches yet to be played.

Vital Episode And here we witness a very moving thing, a vital episode in human thought, for the gods themselves in time become the ciphers of another order of reality, that of philosophical abstraction. The Greeks, Herodotus among them, made much of the wisdom of the Egyptian priests;

## THE CANNES FILM FESTIVAL: Visconti's Swan Song Often Off Key

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

CANNES, May 17 (UPI).—Luchino Visconti's last film, "L'Innocente," completed only a few weeks before his death in March, had its world premiere at the Cannes festival over the weekend.

Adapted from Gabriele d'Annunzio's 1897 novel, the film is assuredly in development, rich in erudite detail and pictorially beautiful. Every foot of it is unmistakably Visconti. But neither radically nor historically does it come close to his memorable "Leopard," the spouse of his green career.

Visconti, in ill health, obviously yielded to pressures. The d'Annunzio novel tells of an aristocratic, wealthy Roman who is under the spell of Nietzsche's apocalyptic theory. He has taken a cynical mistress and neglects his young wife until he begins to suspect her of infidelity, becoming madly jealous. She is about to have a child, the result of an affair with a rising novelist. The husband wants to challenge his wife's lover to a duel, at the novelist dies first. When

the baby is born, the husband is overcome with a mania to murder it. Later he recounts his crime to his mistress, acquitting himself on the grounds that he is above the moral code that preaches servility as the highest ideal.

To this amoral tale the screen version tacks on a maudlin finish. D'Annunzio's supermen never atoned for anything, a taste for remorse being alien to them. But servility is still in—at least at the box office.

The second trace of compromise is in the casting. Firm as Visconti's confidence in his directorial ability may have been, it is unlikely that he believed he could convert Giancarlo Giannini, the yacht steward of "Sweet Away," into an aesthetic dilettante of the nineties. One supposes that his presence as the d'Annunzio spokesman is due to contractual obligations. Unable to convey the inner conflict and intellectual deliberation of the anti-hero, he resorts to tortuous grimacing.

Nor was Laura Antonelli the ideal choice for the restless wife retelling the chain of sexual repression, though Jennifer O'Neill,



Giancarlo Giannini  
... 'L'Innocente.'

her voice dubbed into Italian, looks the handsome mistress. Two French actors participate: Didier Haudepin as the husband's younger brother and Marc Porel, who is seen briefly as the wife's lover. The background with its reproduction of the Roman society scene of the 1890s is in the superb Visconti style, but the alteration

of the story and the acting transform a drama of intense passions into something resembling a Victorian melodrama. The great director's swan song is often off key.

The first film on the critics' selection program, "Tracks," is an American contribution by Henry Jaglom. It is an arresting piece of work, concerning a psychopathic sergeant, returned from Vietnam, who has been detailed to accompany the body of a black comrade to the latter's hometown. With the coffin in the baggage car, the disturbed sergeant chafes, drinks and flirts with civilian passengers in the club car. He is constantly haunted by visions in which reality and harrowing memories mingle.

Jaglom offers an interesting cross section of American attitudes and problems. He makes curious and effective use of the sound track which employs World War II songs, which accompany his fantasies and his incipient will to kill.

Dennis Hopper conveys the taut, disordered conscience of the veteran. There is a winning performance by Taryn Power, the

daughter of Tyrone Power and Linda Christian, as a college girl who tries to comfort the madman until her own life is in danger, while Dean Stockwell scores as an ambiguous traveler. "Tracks" brings to the fore a young director with ideas and originality.

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The Spanish film in competition is "Cria Cuervos" ("Cry Crow"), directed by Carlos Saura, a festival regular. It, too, deals with a dream world, that of a 9-year-old girl of Madrid, an orphan possessed by memories of her mother who, though less violent and without the battle training of the sergeant in "Tracks," similarly believes that she holds the power of life and death in her hands. The part is remarkably played by Ana Torrent, a 9-year-old herself. But Saura, concentrating on the sinister Madrid mansion and child psychology, muddles the development of the narrative with flashbacks and flash-forwards and repeats needless scenes—such as those in which the children get ready for school. This adds to the confusion. Saura's wife, Geraldine Chaplin, plays the dead mother, who frequently re-

appears. He has written several important sequences for her, a deathbed scene and a dispute with her officer husband, but she fails to rise to their challenge with sufficient theatrical strength. Yet "Cria Cuervos" with its poetic approach and Ana Torrent as the strange child has found many admirers and is a likely contender for honors on prize day.

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"La Griffe et la Dent," the first French entry on the official program, is an animal film made by Francois Bel and Gerard Vienne. It runs its course without the customary "voice-over" commentary, the animals speaking for themselves in howls, grunts, groans and cries. There is some amusing editing. One sees a lion and lioness in mating while a scandalized hippopotamus looks on. A monkey watches a beetle pushing a stone into the shade. The insect's buzzing—amplified by the sound recorder—grows piercing as he works. The stone, however, rolls over and squashes the beetle and there is an abrupt silence, to the monkey's amazement. "La Griffe et la Dent" is both instructive and entertaining.

## DINING OUT IN FRANCE The Mediterranean Delicacy That's in Napoleon's Code

By Naomi Barry

SAINT-JEAN-CAP-FERRAT, France (UPI).—Napoleon was so concerned about *poutine*, the tiniest edible fish in the Mediterranean, that he included a law in his code restricting its catch to professional fishermen between Menton and Cannes. The restriction was further refined by limiting the fishing of *poutine* to the month of May.

This part of the Napoleonic Code still in force. Consequently, a dish of *poutine* (to be eaten only on the day it is caught) is one of the small delights of May. In the raw, these miniature *alevins* resemble a mass of transparent jellied squiggles with black pinpoint eyes. It is assumed they will grow up into sardines or anchovies, but nobody is quite sure. Locals regard them as caviar because the fish market price for *poutine* is 62 francs a kilo. The rich eat the stuff with a spoon, the less rich dole it out as a garnish for an omelette. If you can't eat it as the rich do, forgo it. *Poutine* are too delicate to stand up against eggs or any other culinary competition.

The fishermen catch them in what looks like a finely crocheted sock at the end of their nets. Steamed or poached for about 15 seconds, they become firm and white. With a drizzle of fine olive oil, a little lemon juice and a few grinds of black pepper, the *poutine* become a delectable hors d'oeuvre.

### Celebration

They are the surprise on the Voile d'Or's menu this month, celebrating the 10th anniversary of this Riviera retreat which is more house party than hotel. Danny Kaye often cooks in the kitchen and Leslie Charteris settles in for months to write about the Saint.

"My anniversary menu is a concentration of regional dishes," said proprietor Jean Lorenzi. "People say the Mediterranean is fished out. Not true. But it is true there are fewer fishermen. There used to be 27 in Saint-Jean. Now there are only three, but they catch more fish. The other 20 are varnishing yachts." Mr. Lorenzi proudly rattled off some of the prizes of his sea. "The gray moustelle is found only in a 30-kilometer area around here. Farther away, it is white with a flesh like cotton. The red and green crabs we call *pierrises* or *arandilles* are so delicious because they nourish themselves on *rougets*. We have *pageot*, *loup de mer* which is different from the sea bass of the Atlantic, the *daurade royale* with a gold crown over its eyes, the *chapon* which has a liver big as the one in a *poulet de Bresse* and makes a wonderful farce."

The Mediterranean's noblest fish lead the list of regional specialties but Mr. Lorenzi's mother, an inspired Niçoise style cook, occasionally ships one of her family recipes into the Voile d'Or's kitchen. This is her recipe for artichokes:

- Artichokes Esparina Lorenzi
- 6 artichokes
- 2 slices each of ham, mortadella, bacon.
- 1 small clove garlic
- 5 branches parsley
- 1 egg
- 4 slices day-old bread, soaked in water
- 1 bouillon cube
- 1-4 onion
- 1-2 carrot
- Flour
- Peanut oil
- Salt, pepper

Slice away the upper third of the artichokes, and just enough from stem end so the artichokes stand comfortably. Remove any hard parts from remaining leaves. With grapefruit knife, delicately extract the hay. Core a small hole in middle for stuffing. Place in water acidulated with lemon to prevent artichokes from blackening.

Chop garlic and parsley finely. Chop coarsely ham, mortadella, bacon. Mix all together. Add eggs, soaked bread, salt and pepper. Fill artichokes with this mixture, pressing down well.

Press top of artichoke into flour to coat surface. Pour a little peanut oil into frying pan. Fry artichokes with flour side down for one minute.

Reverse artichokes. Add 1 cup water, coarsely chopped 1/4 onion and coarsely chopped 1/3 carrot. 1 bouillon cube.

Cover pan with lid and simmer for 1 1/2 hours.

Serves 6.

### Prague Spring Festival

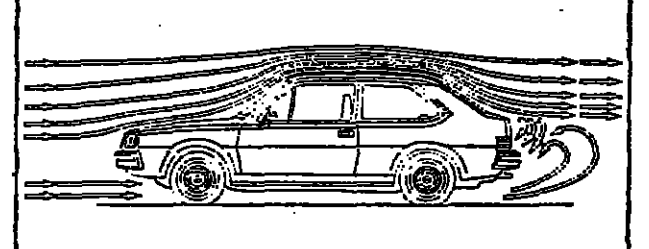
The Prague Spring festival, which runs through June 4, will commemorate two composers closely linked to the city with a cycle of five Mozart operas in the Tyl Theater—where "Don Giovanni" was first performed—and a concert performance of "Euryanthe" by Carl Maria von Weber, who was the director of the opera in Prague from 1813 to 1816. The concert program will concentrate on the works of the late Dmitri Shostakovich, who would have been 70 this year. Among the visiting ensembles at the festival are the Leningrad Philharmonic, the Berlin Philharmonic under Herbert von Karajan and the Montreal Symphony under Rafael Frühbeck de Burgos.

## THE NEW CAR. VOLVO 343. EXTENDING A GREAT TRADITION.

Some car manufacturers used to love us. Because there wasn't a Volvo in the medium size class. And conversely, some drivers used to criticize us. For the same reason. We think that the introduction of the Volvo 343 will change things a bit. Not only because of the size of the car. But also because of the way it's built. Right from the start.

### THE OUTSIDE.

The aerodynamic body with low drag figures will keep your petrol expenses within limits and also promote roadholding stability. Since it is a Volvo we have absolutely refused to economize on safety. There's an energy absorbing front and rear with parking damage restricting bumpers. A strong passenger compartment with side impact protection built into the wide doors plus a reinforcement in the roof.



A high impact, laminated windscreen. Steel-belted, radial ply tyres. Servo assisted braking with dual circuits and disc brakes up front. And a lot more. To provide a happy ending we've added a third door in the back for the sake of versatility as well as to make room for lots of luggage. Still the car only measures 419 cm, bumper to bumper.

### THE INSIDE.

Under the bonnet you'll find a reliable 70 horsepower engine (DIN) combined with a continuously variable transmission. The longlife exhaust system is partly zinc plated.

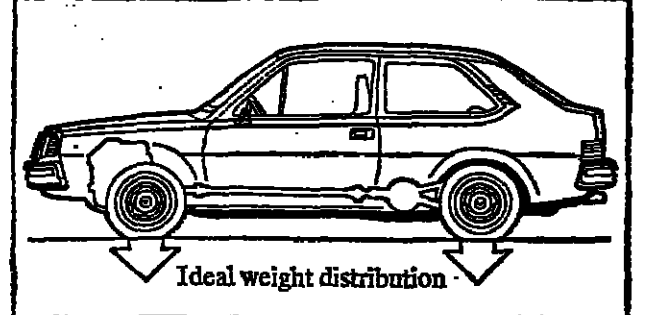


The full-size passenger compartment is fully equipped. The easy-to-read instrument panel features 13 control lamps to check all the vital functions of the car.

The front seats are ergonomically correct and the integrated head restraints also come standard. The rear seat too gives real passenger comfort. There is a rack-and-pinion steering system and a turning circle of a mere 9.2 metres. Finally the transmission is combined with the advanced de Dion rear axle. (The so called "Trans-axle" system). Along with the engine up front this transaxle system ensures an ideal weight distribution and perfect roadholding.

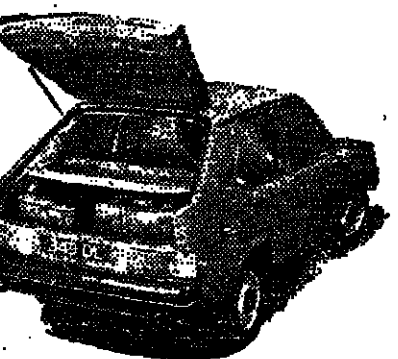
### FROM ANY SIDE.

The new Volvo 343 puts it all together. Economy. Reliability. Comfort. Handling. Safety. Not to mention the thrill of driving that probably made your first car an experience to remember. The rational styling of the body and the thorough rustproofing will prove its value the day you decide to trade the car in for a new one.



That's all we have to say for the present. The car will be available on most European markets around September. Ask your Volvo dealer for more information and book yourself for a testdrive.

**VOLVO 343**  
For people who think









East Pol  
Stale  
S. Rosenfeld

BUSINESS

FINANCE

Big Gas Find  
Reported in  
Persian Gulf

Said to be Possibly  
One of World's Largest

NEW YORK, May 17 (AP-DJ).—A natural gas deposit estimated to be more than 180 trillion cubic feet reportedly discovered in the Persian Gulf off Iran could be one of the largest gas fields in the world.

Quoting Japanese petroleum industry sources, the Japanese newspaper Asahi said over the weekend the gas deposit was discovered by Kangan Liquefied Natural Gas Co. of Iran and was confirmed by Degolver & Macquigton Co., a Texas-based engineering concern.

According to one source familiar with the project, the discovery is tentatively the world's largest gas field.

However, he cautioned that the reserve estimate is preliminary. There are two wells down and a well being drilled. The figure of 180 trillion cubic feet is based on what we know so far and it seems that what we've seen in the first couple of wells will continue through the rest of the field.

Asahi said the deposit is five feet off the Iranian coast and 500 feet below the sea bottom.

Kangan Liquefied Natural Gas Co. was established in 1974 and is owned 50 per cent by National Iranian Gas Corp., Iran's state concern; 15 per cent each by Japan's International Systems & Controls Co., of Houston; 7.5 per cent each by Chicago Bridge & Iron Co. and Haldor Topsøe A/S, of Oslo, Norway, and 5 per cent by Escherich Service Co., of Iran.

Kangan Liquefied Natural Gas Co. is owned by the Japanese government-owned petroleum development Corp. and other Japanese companies.

A. G. Mitchell, chairman of Chicago Bridge & Iron, confirmed all the information in the Japanese press report.

Officials of the other companies could not be reached for comment.

Find Off Spain

MADRID, May 17 (Reuters).—A gas deposit of 30 million cubic feet has been discovered off the coast of Spain, the government announced today.

A deposit capable of producing 30 barrels a day of good quality oil was found by drilling rig owned jointly by OI Co. and the Spanish Ministry of Industry said.

It experts said that with other wells already discovered off the Mediterranean coast, Spain could eventually produce about a quarter of its petroleum needs, according to a balance of payments survey of \$1 billion a year.

Spain is expected to import 50 million tons of oil this year at a cost of \$4.1 billion.

British Bank  
Gets Support

LONDON, May 17 (AP-DJ).—The Bank of England and a Saudi Arabian investment group have agreed to support the bank's efforts to raise funds to help it meet its obligations to the Saudi government.

The bank's share of the Saudi Arabian investment group was 25 per cent. The Saudi government has an option to buy 15 per cent. The Saudi government is thought to have substantial deposits with the bank.

Meanwhile, the statement continued, "a standby facility to help the bank has been made available by the Bank of England and the First Arab Bank Corporation."

First Arabian, a Saudi consortium, bought a 25-per-cent interest in Bates a year ago. The consortium has an option to buy 15 per cent. The Saudi government is thought to have substantial deposits with the bank.

Bates is said to have gotten into trouble in connection with its property and shipping fields. One big loan is said to be secured on a site in London it faces possible compulsory share by a local government. It also made loans to the specially hard-hit Colocotronis group in Greece.

The Bank of England said Price Waterhouse & Co., the accounting firm, is to report and advise the affairs of Bates. The bank declined to specify the extent of its support. The facility was the firm to continue operations while discussions on its future continue.

German Prices Up

WIESBADEN, West Germany, May 17 (AP-DJ).—The index of German wholesale prices rose 0.8 per cent in April to 160.7, the federal statistics office announced today. It was 6 per cent above the 1960 level.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Mobil to Acquire Land Company

Mobil Oil has reached a tentative agreement with most of the shareholders of Irvine Co. for acquisition of the land development corporation for stock valued at around \$200 million. Mobil has been negotiating for several months with Irvine, whose properties include the 80,000-acre Irvine Ranch in Orange County, Calif. A Mobil spokesman says that many more steps must be taken before the merger could be consummated. Before the Irvine Foundation, which owns 54.5 per cent of the stock of the Irvine Co., can take any of the necessary steps, California courts must vacate or modify an injunction that currently prohibits the foundation from making any agreements with regard to the disposal of its shares in Irvine.

Mobil's moves to acquire Irvine have revived criticism of the oil company for diversifying at a time when the nation is facing energy problems. The company came under heavy criticism last year when it acquired Marcor Inc., the holding company that controls Montgomery Ward and the Container Corp. of America.

Bank of America Buys Merchant Bank

Bank of America intends to acquire the 45-per-cent minority interest in Bank of America International now held by Kleinwort, Benson & Co. and Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas. The total acquisition cost is \$15.98 million. The transaction is subject to approval by regulatory authorities and is expected to be completed by the third quarter. Kleinwort and Benson will each receive \$6.28 million for their equity interest. In addition, each bank will receive \$1.7 million, which represents their share of the subordinated deposits. At the end of last December, Bank of America International had assets totaling \$881 million and net profit for the year of \$2.9 million.

Strong Foreign Sales Cited

British Leyland Registers a Profit in Year

LONDON, May 17 (AP-DJ).—British Leyland Ltd. returned to profitability during the March 27 half year after two lean years in which the country's largest carmaker lost nearly \$150 million.

Leyland reported today first-half net profit of \$5.5 million compared with a year-earlier loss of \$42.9 million. Pretax profit in the latest half was \$14.2 million compared with a loss of \$19.8 million a year earlier. Sales rose to \$286 million from \$243 million despite unit sales dropping to 360,000 from 420,000 units.

The state-owned company said the results "represent only the first short step on what will be inevitably a long road to recovery."

Foreign Sales Boom

Much of the improved performance was due to Leyland's overseas activities, which accounted for a record 52 per cent of total turnover. While sales in Britain rose only 22 million to \$463 million, overseas sales of \$203 million were up 80 per cent from \$135 million a year earlier.

Leyland said that it would only have broken even on a pre-tax basis in the March period if it had not been for "currency profits which arose from movements in foreign exchange."

Despite the sharp turnaround, chief executive Alex Park said he was not euphoric about the March figures.

Mr. Park said, however, he expected "improved results" for the year.

Breaking down its pre-tax results, Leyland said \$17 million were attributable to truck and bus products and \$25 million to non-automotive products but that there was an \$8-million loss from cars and light commercial vehicles. In fiscal 1975, the car division had a pre-tax loss of \$108 million.

Leyland said its share of the British car market during the first fiscal half fell to 27 per cent from 32 per cent a year earlier. "This decline was due to inadequate production particularly."

Superior Oil, which came in with reduced profits, lost 1.1/3 to 1.60.

Allied Chemical slipped 1 1/8 to 35 1/8 and brought to more than 2 points the decline the last two sessions. Arco Steel, off 1/8 at \$1 3/8, said Friday it signed a breach of contract suit seeking \$217 million in damages against Allied Chemical.

Prices on the Chicago Board Options Exchange declined, with losses topping gains, 233 to 165. Turnover amounted to \$2,147 contracts, compared with 56,612 contracts Friday.

U.K. Firm Gets Dubai Order  
For a \$500-Million Smelter

DUBAI, May 17 (AP-DJ).—A series of contracts were signed here yesterday for the construction of a \$500-million aluminum smelter designed to produce 135,000 tons of primary ingot a year.

The plant, to be built by British Smelter Constructors Ltd. and managed by Southwire Co. of the United States, is scheduled for completion by 1981.

Part of the financing for both the smelter and a previously announced \$200-million liquefied natural gas plant is expected to be covered by a Euromarket financing to be arranged by Morgan Grenfell. Lloyds Bank International is to provide a substantial portion of the sterling component of construction costs.

The smelter will be owned by Dubai Aluminum Co., which is owned 80 per cent by the government; 7.5 per cent by Southwire, an affiliate of National Steel Corp.; 7.5 per cent by Nisho-Iwai, a Japanese trading company, and the remainder by local interests.

British Smelter Constructors is a joint venture of George Wimpey & Co. and Selection Trust Ltd.

KHD to Raise Payout

Kloekner-Rumboldt-Deutz, the West German engine firm, plans to suggest a dividend of 10 per cent for 1975, up from the 5 per cent paid in 1974. The concern also will ask the annual meeting on July 15 to approve an increase in authorized capital to 50 million deutsche marks from 23 million DM at present. The company says it had a comparatively good year in 1975, with capacity in all essential sectors well utilized. The outlook for 1976 is burdened with uncertainty because no uptick is in sight for exports, so important to KHD. But a relatively high backlog of orders indicates that turnover can be held at the 1975 level, it says.

Opel Expects to Pay Dividend

Adam Opel expects to be able to pay a dividend this year to its parent company, General Motors, for the first time since 1973 following satisfactory first-quarter profits, says financial director John Rhamer. However, 1976 profits will not be as high as the 353 million DM earned in 1973 because of lower operating margins, and Opel may never again achieve an 8-per-cent return on sales, he notes. Production capacity at the West German auto firm is now nearly 100 per cent, after only 60 per cent at the 1975 lowpoint, and there are no stocks of unsold cars. This year will be a "very good year," Mr. Rhamer adds. In the first four months of 1976 Opel production, at a provisional 331,734 units, rose 81.3 per cent over the year-ago period to hold a 36.8-per-cent share of total West German car production, up from 20.4 per cent a year ago. Registrations showed a 49.1-per-cent rise in West Germany, to 185,027 units, and in Europe gained 52.6 per cent to 314,394 units. The market share in Germany jumped to 31.1 per cent from 26.1 per cent a year ago. The company's profit last year rose to \$9,744 million DM from \$5,242 million DM in 1974.

Confusion Over Money Policy  
Blamed for N.Y. Price Decline

NEW YORK, May 17 (UPI).—New York Stock Exchange prices today extended the broad decline of late last week, which was attributed largely to worries about U.S. monetary policy, interest rates and inflation.

"There is a lot of confusion about monetary policy as a result of the steady rise in the nation's money supply," said one analyst. "And when investors are confused they usually sell stocks," he added.

The Federal Reserve Board's policy-making Open Market Committee meets tomorrow, and there is some hope that subsequent Fed actions in the money market will provide some indication of policy decisions taken at the meeting.

The Dow Jones industrial average dropped 4.96 points to 987.64 and about 885 issues declined, compared with about 490 gainers.

Volume totaled 14.72 million shares, compared with 16.8 million Friday.

Seas, Reebuck surrendered a point to 67 1/4 despite higher earnings.

Superior Oil, which came in with reduced profits, lost 1.1/3 to 1.60.

Allied Chemical slipped 1 1/8 to 35 1/8 and brought to more than 2 points the decline the last two sessions. Arco Steel, off 1/8 at \$1 3/8, said Friday it signed a breach of contract suit seeking \$217 million in damages against Allied Chemical.

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Company Reports

Revenue, Profit in Millions of Dollars			
Beneficial Corp.			
First Quarter	1975	1974	
Revenue	416.6	350.1	
Profit	34.4	20.6	
Per Share	1.57	0.95	
Carnation Co.			
First Quarter	1975	1974	
Revenue	\$28.30	\$28.10	
Profit	25.60	22.30	
Per Share	1.37	1.30	
Dresser Industries			
First Quarter	1975	1974	
Revenue	\$72.9	\$68.2	
Profit	28.5	30.5	
Per Share	2.06	2.21	
Share Adj.	2.06	1.76	

Senate Panel Seeks to Ease  
Tax on Foreigners' Investment

WASHINGTON, May 17 (AP-DJ).—The House Finance Committee today wants to go a little further than the House in easing taxes on foreign investment here and in raising taxes on U.S. investment abroad.

The committee has decided to exempt from taxation interest received by foreigners on U.S. corporate bonds, a break that would save foreign investors \$20 million a year. Earlier, the panel had voted to go along with a provision in the House-passed tax bill making permanent the current temporary tax exemption for bank deposit interest received by foreigners.

Meanwhile, the committee agreed with the House to repeal one of two ways of figuring the foreign tax credit, and voted to extend the repeal provision to U.S. possessions as well. The change would cost U.S. companies doing business overseas \$35 million a year.

The committee rejected by large margins more drastic proposals for exempting from tax U.S. corporate dividends received by foreigners, turning the foreign tax credit into a tax deduction, and repealing deferral of taxes on profits of U.S. subsidiaries accumulated abroad. All these issues are likely to resurface when the tax revision bill reaches the Senate floor, probably next month.

Sen. Bob Packwood, R-Ore., said he will try to get the Senate to reverse the committee's 8-to-3 decision to stop taxing corporate bond interest received by foreigners, a provision he claimed would help "Arab sheikhs."

The panel accepted the House-passed repeal of the per-country limitation on the foreign tax credit and extended it to U.S. possessions as well as to foreign countries. In taking the credit, current law permits a company to lump together income and taxes from all foreign operations or to figure them, country-by-country.

The per-country method permits a company with losses to obtain a double tax benefit. Mining companies, which often incur substantial losses from new mines, are the main beneficiaries of the per-country method.

The House voted in December to repeal the per-country method but gave mining companies three years to comply. But the House bill retains the credit for U.S. possessions. The Senate committee decided to repeal the per-country method for U.S. possessions, too, giving companies operating there the same three-year postponement as mining companies would get.

Dollar Rises,  
Pound Drops  
Below \$1.80

Oil Firms Seen Raising  
Rate for OPEC Talks

LONDON, May 17 (AP-DJ).—The dollar rose sharply against European currencies today on what may have been oil-company purchases ahead of the oil-price meeting later this month of members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

For the first time the pound fell below \$1.80, although the Bank of England bought enough sterling to push the rate back up to \$1.805 at the close after it had touched \$1.780 at midday. Nevertheless, the pound ended at a record low and down from \$1.8175 Friday.

Meanwhile, the dollar rose to 2.5835 deutsche marks from 2.56 Friday and to 2.5205 Swiss francs from 2.50. It also moved up to 4,730 French francs from 4,690. Dealers said the rise of the dollar was greater than would normally be justified by the increase in short-term dollar interest rates over the past few days.

Today, Eurodollar rates were generally about 0.125 per cent higher but the dollar rose generally by more than 0.8 per cent against other currencies.

Companies Seen Buying

A dealer said major oil companies apparently were buying dollars ahead of the OPEC meeting later this month in Bahrain. He said the purchases may have been to provide extra funds to pay for any oil-price increase or perhaps to defuse any OPEC complaints about the foreign exchange value of their dollar reserves declining. He noted that before the last OPEC price-setting meeting in September, 1975, the dollar recorded a similar sharp decline under heavy selling pressure early in the morning in what appeared to be a further reaction to the announcement Friday that Britain's trade deficit widened to \$255 million in April from \$216 million in March and that the retail price index rose 1.9 per cent in April compared with a 0.5-per-cent gain in March.

At midday, the Bank of England's calculation of the trade-weighted depreciation of sterling widened to match the previous intraday record of 38.2 per cent. However, at the end of the day the rate of depreciation narrowed to 37.9 per cent, still an end-of-day record, from 37.7 per cent Friday.

Flow of Dollars Abroad Rises in Quarter

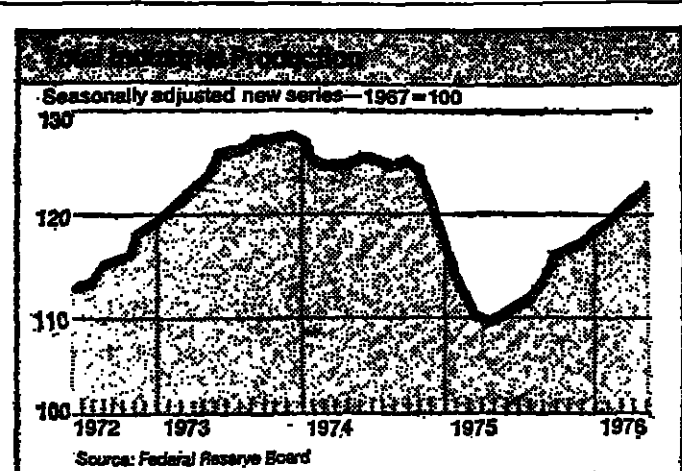
WASHINGTON, May 17 (AP).—Record foreign borrowing in U.S. securities markets helped increase the flow of dollars abroad during the first three months of the year, the government said today.

The first report from the Commerce Department on international transactions, which replaces a quarterly report on the balance of payments (BOP), May 17, said foreign borrowers raised \$2.9 billion here through the sale of stock and bonds from January through March. Over \$2 billion was raised by Canadians and all but a fraction of the amount represented bond sales.

The total surpassed the \$2.6 billion raised in the final three months of 1975. Foreign stock and bond offerings totaled \$2.2 billion in 1974 and rose to \$7.3 billion last year.

The department also said U.S. banks increased by \$3.5 billion their claims on foreigners, primarily in the form of loans and deposits with other banks. However, the increase was \$1.2 billion less than the increase in money loaned in the previous quarter.

The trade performance, which showed imports exceeding exports by \$1.6 billion in the first quarter, reversed a \$2.2 billion surplus of exports in the previous quarter. The figures had been reported previously and were included again in the new report. Despite the apparent sizable



U.S. Industrial Production  
Rises Sharply Again in April

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

WASHINGTON, May 17 (NYT).—Industrial production rose sharply in April and the production indexes for both February and March were revised upward, the Federal Reserve Board reported late Friday.

The new figures on this key indicator of the economy were further confirmation of a continued brisk expansion of the economy—an expansion that has now been under way for about a year.

The preliminary industrial production index for April showed an advance of 0.7 per cent over March. Revised figures now put the rise in the output of the nation's factories, mines and utilities at 1.1 per cent in February and 0.8 per cent in March, both larger than the original estimates.

Industrial production in April was 11.5 per cent above a year earlier, an advance that is about in line with recoveries from earlier recessions. The recession was so deep, however, that the

Oil Pipeline  
Seen Held Up

ANCHORAGE, Alaska, May 17 (AP-DJ).—Completion of the \$7-billion trans-Alaska oil pipeline could be delayed because state and federal overseers disagree with pipeline builders on the quality of about 1,700 steel pipe welds already installed.

The 800 miles of pipe is to be completed Dec. 31.

Sources who asked not to be identified said that a delay of several months could occur on the pipeline construction portion of the project if Alyeska, the consortium of oil firms building the pipeline, is ordered by the Interior Department to dig up some disputed steel pipe welds already buried at river crossings.

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Fed Expected  
To Keep Loan  
Rate Steady

After Federal Funds  
Level Reaches 5 1/2%

NEW YORK, May 17 (AP-DJ).—The Federal Reserve probably will take a breather from its rapid-fire tightening of credit conditions.

That, at least, is the opinion of many analysts who watched the Fed boost its interest-rate target on federal funds from 4 3/4 per cent late last month to 5 1/8 per cent in the middle of last week and cap it with an apparent further increase to 5 1/4 per cent Friday.

Today, when the rate on these overnight interbank loans rose to 5 1/8 per cent, the Fed entered the market bringing downward pressure on the fund rate.

The rate closed at 5 1/2 per cent.

Dealers say the Fed action probably indicates it has set 5 1/4 per cent as its new target rate.

Just how long the Fed will remain at the current level will be determined by the behavior of the money supply. It was an explosive growth in the supply that set in motion the Fed's tightening moves.

David M. Jones, an economist for Aubrey G. Lanson & Co. who believes the Fed currently is aiming for a 5 1/4-per-cent funds rate, said that "we'll probably hold here for at least a week or two while the Fed tries to determine" if there has been any slowing in the money supply growth. Similarly, William Griggs, a vice-president of Schroders Inc., believes the Fed "probably is through (tightening) for the moment."

The Fed hopes its tightening will slow the galloping money supply. The basic stock of money, known as M-1, rocketed at a 19.1-per-cent annual rate in the four weeks ended May 5 and M-2, a broader measure of money, jumped at a 15.6-per-cent clip.

While analysts say the Fed probably will hold policy steady for a period, it could pave the way tomorrow for additional tightening later. That is when the Fed's open-market committee will hold its regular monthly meeting. The committee is the Fed's policy-making arm.

Analysts generally said they expect the committee to give the manager of its market operations the leeway to boost the federal funds rate even more if there is no slowing of the money supply's growth.

If the Fed continues to let short-term rates rise, other rates would follow. Some money market analysts predict that the prime rate on bank loans, to corporations—now 6 3/4 per cent—would rise to 7 per cent within a few weeks.

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**First National Bank**  
of Little Rock



Dec 55.60 55.60 55.20 55.  
Sales: May 14; June 252; Jul 7;  
Aug 48; Nov 5; Dec 8.

20	25.30	461.00	
21	25.30	461.00	
22	25.30	461.00	
23	25.30	461.00	
24	25.30	461.00	
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93	25.30	461.00	
94	25.30	461.00	
95	25.30	461.00	
96	25.30	461.00	
97	25.30	461.00	
98	25.30	461.00	
99	25.30	461.00	
100	25.30	461.00	

COCOA			
Mar	1020	1025	1025
Jul	1070	1055	1057
Aug	1020	998	999
Dec	949	928	928
Mar	922	905	905.50
Jul	976	956	956.50
Aug	930	948	938.50
Dec	877	868	877.50
Lots: 2,777			
COFFEE			
Mar	1420	1410	1410
Jul	1420	1428	1440
Aug	1425	1428	1440
Dec	949	928	928
Jan	1431	1408	1419
Feb	1436	1399	1427
May	1420	1409	1411
Lots: 1,166			
London Metals Mar			
May 17, 1974			
	Old	New	Pre
	London	London	London
Praw. day			
Today:	1439	841	835
1 month	1439	840	835
3 months	1439	840.50	835.50
6 months	1439	841	836
1 year	1439	841	836
Tin: spot	4,120	4,120	4,120
Lead: spot	272	272.50	272
1 month	272	272.50	272
3 months	272	272.50	272
6 months	272	272.50	272
1 year	272	272.50	272
3 months	272	272.50	272
6 months	272	272.50	272
1 year	272	272.50	272

Paris Commodities		
May 17, 1976		
Poor's		
Class	N.Y.	London
11	113.64	-0.28
ex		
Class	N.Y.	London
4	53.84	-0.22
9	60.10	-0.37
2	25.44	-0.25
7	59.87	-0.26
in N.Y.		
Class	N.Y.	London
Short		
1	249.44	2.48
2	265.28	2.47
3	234.62	1.49
4	41.958	1.87
5	205.28	2.47
6	305.93	1.53
in the series		
1	1,800,800	
TOKYO COMMODITIES		
May 17, 1976		
SUGAR		
High	Low	Class (100-kg net)
Jul	1,685	1,625-1640
Aug	1,775	1,635-1645
Oct	1,775	1,735-1750
Nov		
Dec	1,710	1,700-1,710
Jan		
Mar	1,705	1,695
May	1,695	1,695-1,700
Jul		1,700-1,705
COCOA		
High	Low	Class
Jul	917	917-960
Aug	910	893
Oct	902	795
Dec		775-780
Mar		765-767
May		760-775
RUBBER		
High	Low	Class
Jul	320	315-318
Aug	325	318-320
Oct	328	315-318
Nov	335	318-320
Dec	335	315-318
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Jan	335	315-318
Mar	335	315-318
May	335	315-318
Jul	335	

	Koromatsu	415	Tokio Marine	
	Kubota	359	Toray	
31	N.C.			
	— 9.30			
	Matsui Ind.	624	Toyota Motor	
	Matsui E. Wks.	602	*Ex-Inv.	

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residence.)  
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	12 mos.	6 mos.	3 mos.
way (air) . . . N.Kr.	578.00	289.00	161.00
Iran (air) . . . . .	228.00	114.00	62.00
ipping (air) . . . .	271.00	135.50	75.00
rain Golf (air) . . .	222.00	114.00	63.00

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